the Bethel Methodist Churchpard and decorated th

on any holiday this year, and the ferry-boats and rail-

roads were crowded throughout the day. All the pub-

lic institutions observed the day by displaying the Na-

tional colors at half-mast.

The day was more generally observed in the cities and villages of New-Jersey than for several years. In Jersey

City business places, banks, the vost office and the mu nicipal offices were closed all day, but the stores were

City business pinces, names, the cost offices were enternal offices were closed all day, but the stores were only shut during the afternoon. The members of Van Houten Post No. 3 met at their headquarters at 9 n. m. and marched to the old Dutch Refermed Cemetery in Bergen-ave, Jersey City Heights. In the afternoon the Post met the Mukakwa Club and Summer Post, of New-York City, and marched to the New-York Bay Cemetery, where the graves of the soldlers were decorated with flowers and flags. The graves of solders in the West Side Cemetery, on Jersey City Heights, were decorated by Zubriskie Post No. 28. At the old Jersey City Cemetery the Post was met by Henry Wilson Post No. 13, and the members where addresses were made by the Rev. I. S. Hathway and Dr. E. W. Pyle. The two Posts them marched to Bergen and St. Paul's Cemeteries, and placed flowers on the graves there.

where addresses were made by the Rev. I. S. Hathaway and Dr. E. W. Pyle. The two Posts then marched to Bergen and St. Paul's Cemeteries, and placed flowers on the graves there.

George H. Thomas Post No. 28 conducted the decoration ceremonies at the Wechawken Cemetery. The graves of the soldiers in St. Peter's cemetery, on Jersey City Heights, were decorated by the members of Wilson Post No. 13, the Emerald Zonaves joining in the ceremony. The decoration ceremony at Union Hill was under the anspices of Elisworth Post No. 4. The soldiers graves in the Grove Caurel Cometery and MacPellai Cemetery were decorated with line flowers. Much interest was shown in the observance of the day by the firemen of West New-York, who erected saveral handsome floral arches over the streets through which the procession massed. Last evening a memorial service was held by Henry Wilson Post No. 13 in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirdest, Jersey City.

At Lambertville the celebration was under the auspices of Post No. 20 of the Grand Army of the Republic, the village milital company and the Boozer Cadets.

The eclebration at Paterson open-d Sunday night with a memorial sermon to the members of the Paterson Light Guard by the elispiain, the Rev. Charles D. Shaw at his church, at Elison and Church ste. Yesterday the graves of the saldiers in the several cemetries of the Crand Army of the Republic, the General Phil Kearney Gaard, and a number of civic secreties marched to Evergreen Cameters, between Elizabeth and Newark, and crowned the resting underso of the falten soldiers with fragrant blossoms. An eration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Meximey. The Sanday-schools of the city celebrated the day was generally observed in Queens and Suffelix Dr. The day was generally observed in Queens and Suffelix Dr. The Stores and public observed a procession of citizens

kinney. The Sinday-school of the Crystal and Kinney. The Sinday sea and review. Four thousand children took part.

The day was generally observed in Queens and Suffolk Counties, L. I. At Riverhead a procession of citizens and veternas from the neighboring villages formed at Terry's Hall at 3 p. m., and marched to the cemetry. After decorating the graves, the exercises were held on the Fair Grounds, the Rev. T. B. Abbott delivering the address. At Flushing the graves in the cemetry and the monument in the Park were decorated by the members of Post George Hinnisman. In most of the villages on the Island the day was observed as one of lesare, all business being suspended. The ceremony of the surveiling the soldiers' monument received at Northport is postponed, owing to the insulity of the committee to obtain an orator for the occasion. At Orient appropriate services were held, and the graves and the soldiers' monument were decorated by members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At Yorkers the day was generally conserved by the citizens; a parade took piace, and the Rev. John Reid delivered an oration for the day in Getty Square. In the evening memorial exercises took place at Washburn Hall. At Persskill, White Plains, Sing Shir, New-toefile and Katononk there were also appropriate exercises.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Newark observed

The Grand Army of the Republic in Newark observed Decoration Day yesterday by a parade in the afternoon, and exercises in Multary Park. About 1,500 men were in the procession, representing various secletics, the Grand Army and the City Government. Committees with wagons loaded with flowers went to the cemeteres and decorated the graves, while the procession turned into Military Park, where Colone William McMichael, of Polladelphia, delivered the address. The streets were filled with people during the day and business generally was suspended.

A RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Republic was going to Laurel Cemetery

BALTIMORE, May 31 .- This afternoon, while

the colored Post of the Grand Army of the

Republic was going to Laurel Cemetery to decorate the graves of their dead, some of the colored men following went into a beer saloon near the cemetery and called for beer, for which they refused to pay. The proprietor of the place made in effort to cject them, when they radd the house and tack what they pleased. The Baltimore County police were summoned, when they reached the place the raders were stoning the saloon. The police interposed to prevent further disturbance, when they were assailed with atones. They drew their plateds and fired on the crowd, killing one man. Charles Mosell, used wounding several persons, among whom was a woman. This quelled the riot, and the risters came to the city.

PUBLIC EXERCISES FOR FOUR DAYS.

DANBURY, Conn., May 31 .- For several days

Pairfield County has devoted its attention to the sol-

THE DAY HONORED THROUGHOUT THE UNION-

CHARACTER OF THE OBSTRYANCES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 31.-Decoration Day

Hudson, N. Y., May 31.-Decoration Day

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 31 .- Decoration Day

ndest Sanday school procession ever seen in this

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31 .- Decoration Day

ALBANY, May 31 .- Decoration Day was ob-

CHICAGO, May 31 .- Dispatches from vari-

TRENTON, N. J., May 31 .- The usual custom of

decorating the graves of the soldiers was observed here

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31 .- The services of Deceration

Long Branch, N. J., May 31.—Decoration Day was

iniversally observed in this part of New-Jersey by su-

IN THE SOUTH.

THE GRAVES OF THE UNION SOLDIERS DECORATED

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 31 .- The graves

of the Union soldiers in the National Cemetery were

Petersburg, Va., May 31 .- Decoration Day

s observed here to-day in an appropriate manner

All the Government buildings were closed. The graves of the Union soldiers at Popiar Grove Cemetery, Din-widdle County, four miles from Petersburg, were decorated with flowers and evergreens. The ceremonies were participated in by 5,000 persons.

DANVILLE, Va., May 31 .- For the first time

nce the war Decoration Day was unposingly observed

BALTIMORE, May 31 .- The memorial dec-

ration services to-day were of a more imposing charac-

ter than for some years previous. The several posts of

ter than for some years previous. The several posts of the G, A. R. of this State under General W. E. W. Ross, Grand Marshal, and Post 46, of Philadelphic, General Ayres and staff with Battery A of the 2d Arthiery from Fort Metherry, two companies of cadets of the G A. R. Corns, and a number of citizens in carriages composed the procession. After moving through some of the prin-cipal streets they went to London Park Countery, where the graves of the soldiers were producely strewn with flowers.

here to-day. The Douglass Guards (colored), a colored

THE DAY.

lecorated to-day.

t balf-mast

was observed without inflitary display, but with the

The visitors to the island were quite as numer

portion of the procession was commanded by General on Cochrane, aided by a large staff. The fing carried in this group was presented yesterday by the staff of the Grand Marshal to the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. Among the guests who followed in carriages were Major-General Hancock, Major-General Sickies, Rear-Admiral Trenebard, General Abram Duryce, Colonel Goodrich and Collector

Major-General Siekies, Rear-Admard Collector real Abram Duryce, Colonel Goodrich and Collector Merritt.

The division of General Horatio G. Gibson was composed of United States marines, with blue coats, white trousers, and white canvas caps. These were followed by a battalion of sailors armed with muskets and bayonets, from the ships Constitution and Minnesola, and Light Battery C. 34 United States Arrilery. The appearance of the Second Division created as favorable comment as that of any in the procession. It was composed of two battalions of the Fire Department under the command of Assistant-Chief Shay. There were eight engines and two book and ladder trucks, with the full complement of men in line. The apparatine was in the best order, the horses attached to it were fine powerful animals, and the men, were deressed powerful animals, and the men, were deressed first and bore themselves well. The remaining divisions were composed of veteran associations and first of a surface of the tastered flags borne by the various regiments whose survivors took part in the procession. Meade Poet No. 38 had a four-horse truck on which was a catashique, surrounded by a large mass of flowers in the form of a coffin, and beneath the motte: They died that the Nation might live." Above the whole were the old battle-flags of several regiments. The John A. Dix Poet and mounted on a cart a future fined composed of flowers and vines, with a star worked in the centre, the whole surrounded by an oagle. A number of other posts had large trucks conveying their flowers, but there was an absence of the elaborate floral displays which have marked some former years.

The rear of the procession was brought up by the

elaborate floral maplays which have market some tears.

The rear of the procession was brought up by the colored independent military organizations, consisting of the Veteran Guards, the Skidmore Guards and the Lincoh Guard. There were some oddition in uniform and marching which caused laughter on the part of the speciators, but in the main, as these organizations may be distinct the opportunity for drift, the the display was creditable, and chiested considerable applicable.

THE LINE OF MARCH. The line of march was from Thirty-fourth-st. to Fourteenth-st., to and around Union Square, paying marching salutes to the statues of Washington, Lincoln and Lafavette, and thence down Broadway to Chambers-st. Here the First Division was drawn up in line, and presented arms as the various divisions passed through and continued on their way to the va-

rious ferries.

THE DECORATIONS. In keeping with the military display was the scale upon which the work of decorating the menuments and statues in Madison and Union Squares was conducted. Worth Monument at Breadway and Fifth-ave., which was cared for by the Mexican Veterans, was bung with vines, and potted plants were placed around the base. Blooming plants graced the iron vases at the corners of the monuments, and many exoties were set in the surrounding grass plot. On the fence to the south was the inscription " The Association of Mexican Veterans."

The Blossom Club decorated the Seward statue in

scription "The Association of Maxican Veterans."

The Blossom Club decorated the Seward statue in Malison Square. The head was crowned with a wreath of mass and lea roses, and a mass of while and red roses covered the top of the pedestal. The laces of the pedestal were covered with overgreen, on which, as a back ground, were shown honquets and wreaths of white and purple flowers pendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant from the flowery mass above. The base was spendant flowers that the flower had been foundable to the statues of Washinston, Lafay-site and Lincein resulted in displays in which, though lavies to produce ity tasts and effect were kept well in view. The committee appointed by the business men of Washinston and West Washinston Markets to decorate the statues of Washington and Lafayette did their work well. A crown of laurel rested on the head of Washington, while the legs of his horse were concealed anid plans and flowers. On each side of the pedestal was a bed of white roses, fringed with evergreeus. In the centre of one was the word "Immortal," wrought with red roses, and in the other the word "Washington," The base of the pedestal was adorned with pois containing diff-rent plants, while around the cholester were growing palms, from and likes. The tron rail was testooned with evergreens. On each of the four posts were bleed large pots of flowers, while extending from them to be top of the pedestal were wreaths of evergreen. Four large American flags were placed at each corner of the pedestal.

The Garde Lafayette and the Morton Commandery of Knights Templar adopted a rather unique decorative desay for the statue of Lafayette, which appeared beneath a skeleton dome made by the uni

all available spots. Many excise were disposed on the grass about the statue.

The Abraham Lincoln Post evidently had taken the resolution not to permit the statue of the great-hearted War President to be descrated with any less taste than those of the other great men occupying neighboring residents in Union Square. The succitator from University-place and Fourteenth-st. was attracted by the design "Emancipator," worked in flowery lettering on the face of the pedestal on the side facing to the southwest. Benefit his design was a handsome National shield, made with red, white and bine flowers. On the opposite lace, over the background, of evergen, with which the entire pedestal was draped, was a large laurel chaplet, containing a beautiful anchor of white and violet roses. On the other faces of the pediment were large floral stars, wreaths and harps. Ferns were placed about the feet of the statue, and at the four corners American flags waved in the breezes. There were four mmemense vases and many potted plants about the base.

The Montromery Memorial at St. Paul's Church was

CEREMONIES AT TRINITY CHURCHYARD. It was not until 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R. reached the graveyard at Trinty Church to conduct the ceremonies there. The members entered the churchyard, keeping step to the beat of the muffled drum, and each man bearing in his hands one or more pots with plants. They were met by several of the clergy of Trinity Parish, and then they went to the grave of General Kearney, where the Episcopal buriat service was read and the plants placed in a mass over his grave. Major Willard Bullard, who and of the Post, made a short address. At was in command or the Fost, made a short address. At the monument to the men of the Revolution the burial services were again read, and a great number of potted plants were placed around it. The members of the Post were then permitted to exercise their individual preferences in placing flawers on graves, and they scat-tered to seek the spots of their choice. Some remem-bered with flowers the memorial of Percival Drayton within the church.

OBSERVANCES IN BROOKLYN.

A profusion of flags and bunting displayed upon the public offices and many private houses in Brooklyn yesterday marked the recurrence of Decoration Day. Even in the early hours great throngs of per sons were in the streets. Business was generally sus-pended. Martial music and military companies drew solutors to various points along the line of march of the parade, which was the principal feature of the day. The procession was participated in by the Second Division of the National Guard, under Brigadier General Molineux, and the Grand Army Posts of the city. The line was formed in the lower end of Bedford ave., near the fountain. Many of the fine houses in the avenue were handsomely decorated with the National

There were in line about 3,000 of the militia and o the voterans of the war. The column, under command of the Grand Marshal, General Gates, and headed by a detachment of mounted police, proceeded up Bedfordare, at 10:30. Chaplein Henry Ward Beecher rode with the other members of the staff of Colonel Austen, of the 13th Regiment. With the officers the Grand Army fode the Rev. Dr. J. D. Falton, who delivered the oration at Greenwood. Wagons loaded with flowers and plants in pots came in the rear. The line of march was through Bed ord-ave., Lafayette ave., Clinton-ave., Willoughby-ave. Cumberland-st. and Hanson-place. At Cumberland-st. Camberland-st. and Hanson-place. At Cumberland-st. and DeKalb-ave, there was a reviewing stand, occupied by Mayor Howell, Controller Steinmets, Corporation Counsel De Witt, United States District-Attorney Tenney, Aldermen Black, O'Counell, Kedy, Roberts and Graham, General Woodward, Colonel Ward and other city officers and prominent persons. The crowd of speciators in the streets at this point was pressing, and a large force of policemen kept it from blocking the way. A marching salute was make by the soldiers in passing the Mayor, who raised his hat as each stand of colors went by. The troops were halted at Hanson-place and Flathusb-ave, and the Grand Army Posts were saluted by the militia before ranks were broken.

The First Brizades of the Grand Army then marched to Greenwood Cametery, and the Second Brigade took cars to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

IN THE CEMETERIES. At Greenwood Cemetery the most conspicuone feature of the celebration was the vast assemblinge of spectators. A committee from Thatford Post No. 3 had decorated in the morning the outlying grant A had decorated in the morning the outlying graves. At Tp. m. the Post was marshalled near the Soldiers' Monent, where an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn. The tenur of the disarse was that liberty was for all, and that this counon before it in carrying freedom to the whole earth. In the course of his address Dr. Pulded to his recent visit to West Point. Washington had been very angry when he learned that Arnold had left West Point; the speaker had been mad when he found that decency had fled from there. He thought, es, that West Point was a necessity, for to eation had been due in large part the victories of

At the conclusion of the address the members of the Post proceeded to the Soldiers' Plot, in which they does

rated with flowers the graves of former comrades. A detachment from the 10th Veteran Volunteers pertormed similar coremoules over the graves of fallen members of that organization. Of the eight or ten graves a few were within the limits of the Soldiers' Plot. About 4 o'clock the Ricker Post, No. 62, arrived escerted by

a few were within the limits of the Soldiers' Plot. About 4 o'clock the Ricker Post. No. 62, arrived escerted by the Bohemian Rifles, and accompanied also by the Peckshill Post. No. 95, which decorated the grave of Colenel Vosburgh, formerly of the 71st New-York Volunteers, on Battle Hill. The Ricker Post paid mournful tribute at the grave of Colonel J. L. Ricker, whose mane the association nears. Many g aves in the cemetery were covered with flowers broath simply by friend, and sad groups were gathered in many private burying plots.

The ceremonies in Tribity Cemetery, at One-hundred-and-fitty-fourth-st. and Tenta-ave., were under the charge of the Farracutand John A.Dir Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which went by the Sixth Avenue Elevaied Railroad to One-hundred-and forty-fifth sit, where the line of march was formed for the cemetery. The children from the Juvenile Asylum, several hundred in number, were present and made a striking appearance, the beys being dressed in plain suits and suraw hats, and enjoying the luxury of going barefoot; the glids were heat pink and white dresses. About 2,000 people had collected in the cemetery. The excercises consisted of a dirge by the Union Home Band, prayer by Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, singuing by the children of the assembled schools, and an oration by the Rev. Dr. James M. E. Church at Harliem. After the oration the graves were decorated with flowers. The grave of General John A. Dix was surmounted by many beautiful symbols.

Several thousand people were present in Cypress Hulk Cemetery, where there are 4,000 soldiers' graves. The proceedings did not begin until late in the afternoon. In addition to the Brooklyn corps, there were present Dahlgren Post No. 113, of New York, and their quests, the Anna M. Ross P. As No. 94, of Philadelphia. General Theodore Gates presided, and introduced the various speakers. Praver was offered by Chaplain W. H. Rice. The speakers were Mr. Craickshank and the Rov. Messrs. Newland Maynard and J. Hyatt Smith. On each grave in the S

he graves. The soldiers' and sailors' graves on Hart's Island were

was over several wagon-loads of flowers were placed on the graves.

The soldiers' and sallors' graves on Hart's Island were decorated yesternay, as has been the enstom for the last few years, by Reno Post No. 44. The two steamers of the Department of Charities and Correction, with 155 members of the Post and 600 or 700 of their friends, left the wharf at the foot of Twenty-sixth-st. at 1:35, p. m., arriving at the Island a few minutes after 3 Commissioner Thomas S. Brennap, who was the presiding officer of the day, opened the exercises with brief remarks. The decoration ceremony ordinarily used on this day was read by the post commander, Henry C. Periev, and Chaplain W. B. McMillan. At the conclusion of this, members of the Post decorated the different graves and tembstones with flowers and wreaths. Commissioner Breunan them introduced James E. Morrison as the crater of the day.

Mr. Morrison closed his address with a eulogy of the gallant officer after whom the Post was named.

The excresses at the Latheran Ceme-evy in Williamshing were attended by many people. The procession did not arrive until 2 p. m. About a thousand persons assembled at the plaiform to hear the services, which were in charge of the Kolles Post No. 32, under the command of Marshai H. Kotcher. A number of other organizations also participated. The ceremonies consisted of oussic and orations, and the reading of a letter received from Sectetary Schurz.

The soldiers' graves in Calvary Cemetery were decorated Sunday afternoon by the Main-fled Post under Commander Battersby, and a few of the New York Veterans of the 68th, the Caperoon and the Sincide Posts, then decorated in an informal manner the other graves. The Cemetary yesterday was crowded all day.

On Sunday morning a committee of veterans of the 67th of the caperoon and the Sincide Posts, then decorated in an informal manner the other graves. The Cemetary yesterday was crowded all day.

On Sunday morning a committee of veterans of the 67th of the caperoon and the Sincide Posts, then dec

SERVICES IN THE EVENING.

MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN-AN EN-THUSIASTIC AUDIENCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ADDRESSES BY GENERAL SICKLES AND COLONEL NORRIS.

The commemorative observances at the Academy of Music last night were largely attended, the boxes, the balcony and the gallery above being well filled. The main part of the building was reserved for Philadelphia Post No. 2 of the Grand Army of the Republic. At 8 o'clock the body marched in, upward of 300 strong, headed by a firing party of about twenty, who wore the hand-some white and gold uniform of the O.d Guard of New-York. The remaining seats on the floor were occupied by citizens of New-York. The stage was well filled; among those seated there were General Gibson, U. S. A.; Colonel A. Wilson Norris, of General Hoyt's staff. Pennsylvania; General Self-General John Cochrane, General Hampridge, General Mitchell, General Carey, Gen File, General Rathbone, Major cral iard, Major Forbes, Colonel Gregory, Colonel Rafferty, and other officers, with a number of ladies. Mayor Cooper and Alderman Marshall occupied one of the proscenium boxes on the left, and during the course of the evering their party com following officers: Adjutant-General Townsend, General Horace Russell, and General A. C. Barnes, and also General Crawford, U. S. A., and General Crittenden, U. S. A. The seenery was placed to represent an encampment. In front of the presentum was suspended a wreath of immortelles on which was lettered, " Post 2, G. A. R., Philadelphia."

Gilmore occupied the orchestra with The Montgomery Memorial at St. Paul's Church was decorated by the Montgomery Lodge of Freemasons. Above was hung the design "Montgomery No 68," worked on a circle in alternate red and white roses, within the circle was placed a star, while above on each side were a Maltese cross, an anchor and a sheaf. Vines were trailed over the memorial, and potted plants were placed at the base. the Philadelphia Then from behind the white tents came the low note of a bugic, playing the calls of the various regiments which, as they were recognized by the veterans were cheered again and again. The flute and drum corp having given the revellle, Colonel Bankson T. Morra colled the meeting to order, and the Rev. E. B. Tutti

were cheered again and again. The flute and drum corps having given the reveille, Colonei Bankson T. Morran called the meeting to order, and the Rev. E. B. Tuttle offered a pracer.

General Diniel S. Sickles delivered the oration of the evening. After a courieous welcome to the guests from Philadelphia, he said that in the address he had been invited to make it was not his purpose to dwell upon the importance or the value of the services rendered by the men whose graves had been decorated; such praise as their sacrifices descreved came with better grace from those who were not actors in the same great drama in which they pinyed so noble a part. He then drew attention to the fact that although this Nation had not the reputation of being a romantic or sentimental people, nevertheless it was frue that no other Nation, no matter how martial, had ever dedicated a solemn day of commemoration to those who had served it. He then proposed to consider for a moment the great civil leader in our contest, Lincoln, and the great military leader, Grant. Some remark was made by one in the audience at the mention of the latter name, which led the speaker to state that he meant to allude to state that he conclusion of his address, which was listened to with deep interest and was frequently applanded, some one called out. Three cheers for Grant as our next President." A score of busky voices took up the cheering, but it was immediately hissed, and subsided ignominously.

Signor Juan Salecdo then gave accorner solo, after which Colonel A. Wilson Norra delivered an address, in which he reviewed the more salient incidents of the wars of the Revolution and Resolition.

AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY. Not a large audience gathered in the Brooklyn Academy of Musto last evening at exercises under the direction of the Grand Army under the Republic. Addresses were made by United States District-Attorney Tenney, who ided, and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington. The latter enlogized the dead be-Washington. The latter enlogized the dead beroes of the North, whom the Nation, he said, must cherish if living ones were to be expected. Allusions
to Lincoln, John Brown and "Phil" Kestriey
drew forth bursts of applause. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Oft in the Stilly Night"
were sung by George Werrenrath, and patriotic
recitations were given by Dr. J. L. Farley, who
read "A Dirge for Two Solulers," necompanied by Professor Navarre on the plane, and
by H. G. Chapman, who gave "Bay Billy" and
"The Picket Guard." The music was nurnished
by the band of the 3d Artillery, United
States Army, stationed at Fort Hamilton.
Among these upon the stage were the Rev. Drs. Wayland Hoyt, J. D. Fulson, and H. M. Galisher.

OBSERVANCES IN THE SUBURBS. Active preparations had been made on Staten Island for the observance of the day. At noon a sainte was fired from Fort Wadsworth, and thousands or persons had assembled in Washington Park, at Stapleton long before the appointed hour for the exercises to be gin. Among those who took part were Dr. C. Henry King, County Judge Westervelt and the Rev. Father Barry. At the close of the ceremonies a procession was formed which moved out of the park in the following order: A platoon of police under command of Sergenn Corneil; the band; the Grand Marsoni, William M. Wer merskirch, and alds; Post Robert G. Shaw; Company B 9th Regment, under command of Captain Kirkland; carringes containing Richmond County officials; a corp of eadets, under the command of John R. Dodge, sr., vice-commander of Post Shaw, and the artillery from Fort Wadsworth. A long train of wagons, loaded with flowers, brought up the rear. The line of march was as follows: Bay-st. and Sniffen-st. to New-Brighton, along the Shore Road to West Brighton, where the graves of soldiers and sailors in Fountain Cemetery were decorated. The procession then continued on to St. Peter's, Woodland, and Silver Mount Cemeteries, by way of Broadway, Clove Road and the Rickmond turnpike. The new Post Lenhart No. 163, recently organized at Tottenville under the command of David S. Reckhow, marched to Totten's Grove. in Tottenville, where addresses were delivered by the Rev. N. Dann, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Rev. William

Vansant, of West Brighton. The Post also marched to

THE TORY PROGRAMME.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND HIS PARTY. THE CONFERENCE AT .BRIDGEWATER HOUSE-THE EX-PREMIER'S VISIT TO WINDSOR-IS HE TO BEMAIN THE QUEEN'S CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER ! -BEACONSFIELD'S STRENGTH IN OPPOSITION-REMARKABLE ADDRESS TO HIS PARTY.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, May 20.-Whether Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Bridgewater House yesterday or Lord Beaconsfield's visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday be the more important event, is a matter which the Liberals are discussing with some animation. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone went to the Castle as guests of Her Majesty, remaining over Sunday. The visit may be described as one purely official in its character. It is of custom—it may be said it is of necessity-hat social relations should exist between the occupant of the Throne and the Prime Minister. The Queen is far too conscientions in the discharge of public duties to omit any ceremontal prescribed by usage. When she made up her mind to part with her beloved adviser of the last six years she received Mr. Gladstone with perfect cour tesy. Mrs. Gladstone, whose talent for frankness is quite admirable, said repeatedly, with reference to this first visit, that her husband was "much pleased" with his reception by his sovereign. The Queen is-to employ a much abused but still significant word-n lady. She would be sure to treat her guest courteously, having once made up her royal nind that her guest he must be. So when the usual visit took place last Saturday and Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone might count upon being greeted with perfect civility, and being made to feel that they were welcome at the Queen's home. All that s as it should be, and must be,

But it was neither of usage nor still less of necessity, that within a few hours of Mr. Gladstone's departure Lord Beaconsfield should again be a guest at the Castle. Why was he sent for ? Why did Lord Rowton-late Mr. Montague Corry, and now, as before, Lord Beaconsfield's friend, secretary, and factotum-accompany him? And why should this interview be so timed that, to the outside world, it should seem to have some connection with the swiftly-following gathering of the defeated Torics in London, and the formal announcement of their leader's views as to the tuture conduct of the party † These are questions which a good many people are asking. Nobody pretends to give a positive answer to them. The asking of them almost dispenses with the need of answer. "Some will have it," says a shrewd observer, "that the Premier, although rejected by the people, has not been displaced in the confidence of the Sovereign. and that, though Mr. Gladstone may be dejure Prime Minister, de facto the Earl of Beaconsfield is still at the helm of State, so far as he may be the adviser of her Majesty. No good can be done by attempting to conceal the fact that, amongst influential mem bers of the Liberal party, comment ran high yesterday and to-day on the pessibility-if such a thing can be conceived-of the late Premier playing a rôle for his party, under the guise of 'confidential adviser' to the Queen, which has no precedent in English history." I am far from saying that I think these apprehensions have any large foundation in fact. But they exist, and the fact that they exist is a fact to be noted.

Conjecture, indeed, may be dispensed with when there is so much that is striking in the known facts. For some reason or other, it suits the Queen to inhintain an open-almost ostentatious-intimacy with the adviser whom the people of England have required her to discard. For a demonstration of he unabated regard for Lord Beaconsfield she choose the moment when he has summoned a party cor clave, and is about to make a declaration of party policy. The invitations to yesterday's meeting went out from Hughenden May 10. The day but one before the meeting Lord Beaconsfield is at Windsor. The perfume of the royal presence is upon him as he meets his supporters. He passes from the dinner-table of the Queen to the picture Fairlield County has devoted its attention to the soldiers. To-day decoration ecremonies took place is Norwalk and Stamford. Yes enday the graves around this horouga were covered with flowers during a dienching ram. Saturday was observed in Bethel, where W. S. Croffin delivered the address. On Thursday a \$5,000 soldiers' monument was deducated in Danbury, and people were here from all parts of the State. Governor Andrews was present. The 4th Regiment paraded under Colonel George L. Croffin, and there we read least 5,000 visitors in town. J. M. Bailey, of The Dambury News, delivered the historical oration, spiced with humorous reminiscences of the war. galiery of Lord Eliesmere and the company of the five hundred Tories who are the leading men of the party. Is it wonderful if they and others believe that there has been a consultation between the Queen and her late Minister as to the future of the party which acknowledges him as its chief: that he and she had settled between them the policy they think essential to the safety of the realm, and that she meant others to infer that in her mind the right conduct of the minority and its early restoration to power are of grave import to the State?

Invitations were sent to over 500 members of the late and present Parliament. Over 400 were present. was observed here to-day. There was a parade of the Grand Army Post, and an eration was delivered at the Washington Headquarters by the Rev. W. N. Seares. The late Cabinet were there in force. Of the fifteen great Fory houses of England, more than twothirds sent representatives. Seldom has there been was observed in this city with much spirit. A procession was led by the Cowles Guard and Lockwood Post Grand Army of the Republic. There was a great variety of floral offerings. such a muster of Conservatives. Lord Carnaryon scized the opportunity to signalize his return to the Tory camp. Hardly a single member of Parliament of any rank in his party was absent. Many of them, ejected by their constituents and doomed to future bscurity, seem, as one writer says, to come forth from their graves. The man who had consigned city. Twenty-five hundred children were in line, with flurs and music. They murched from the City Hall to Jefferson Park. In the afternoon the Ulice Dadigren Pass G. A. R. decorated the solders' graves in the cemthem to political oblivion was there to give an ac-count of his defeat and of his hopes for a future resurrection. No position could well have been more awkward in itself. None could have made greater lemands on the genous of the extraordinary man maktronin, Colini, any 32-2-central was observed ner to-day by a parade of the 1st Regiment, of the Governor's Guard and of Grand Army organization. There were exercises at Spring Grave Cometery and an oration was desirered by the Rev. John C Kimbuli. The matter offices and many places of business were closed, and flags toroughout the city were who had to face it. In none, perhaps, has he shown nore of the independence and originality of view which are characteristic of him. He offered no apology. He uttered not a word of despondency. He entered upon no controversy. He touched no question on which the party is divided. He pre screed are to-day by members of the Graud Army of the Republic. Committees of these strewed the graves of their former comrades with flowers. The services, which embraced the singing of hymns and an address, were impressive. There were appropriate exercises at Twe-ddle Hall. An oration was delivered by the Rev. served absolute silence as to that boasted foreign policy which lately went by the name of national. He comed no epigram at the expense of those "brilliant brethren" of Ireland who have contributed so much to his overthrow. He contented himself with remarking that after much story he had come to the conclusion that the cause of the Tory defeat ous points in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota state that yesterday was very generally was to be found in the desire of the people of Engand Minnesota state that yestering was very generally observed throughout the Northwest as Decoration Day, autropriate memortal services being held in churches and at cemeterles. The ceremodes here Saturday were under the management of the Grand Army of the Republic, and were appropriately conducted, but were not noticed in the political excitement. land for a change. There is no sign in the report that this observation was received by his distinguished audience with other than entire seriousness The Tories are seldom quick at detecting the humor ous flavor in their leader's deliverances. He pro-claimed, as of course he must proclaim, his serene to-day, business being suspended. The Grand Army of the Republic, and several other societies, visued the differ-ent burial grounds, where addresses were made, and the graves were strewn with flowers. confidence in a future reversal of the present ver dict of the country. The business of the party was, he reminded them, to hasten that happy day, and m order to hasten it be enjoined upon them two things : First, a better organization. Coupled as this was Day were generally observed here to-day. All the prom-inent business houses were closed. The display of flow-ers was the greatest ever known here. The National Guard paraded as escott to the Grand Army of the Re-public to the cemetery, where appropriate services were held. with a sneer at Mr. Chamberlain's " American caucus system," it may nevertheless be taken as a tes timonial to the efficiency of that system-which, he remarked in passing, is not American at all in its ential features. Secondly, said Lord Beaconsfield, the business of the Tortes is to sow dissensions pension of business, parades of the military, firemen, Grand Army of the Republic and school children, and decoration of the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries at Long Branch, Mount Holly, Burlington, Frechold, South Amboy, and elsowhere. among the Liberals, or to take note of those which exist, and to profit by them. I am not quoting his language. I am stating what I take to be the real meaning of it. He recognizes a fundamental difference between Liberals and Radicals. The future of the Conservative party lies in an alliance, open or tacit, with the moderate Liberals. There must WITH FLOWERS-INCREASED OBSERVANCE OF be no "undignified opposition" to Government measures; no obstruction; no faction. Their meas ares of domestic reform, in so far as they meet a known demand of the country, must be accepted. Their foreign policy, so long as it is directed to maintain the interests and position (he did not this time use the word ascendancy) of England, must be supported. The country would thus see that Conservatism kept in view the welfare of the whole ommunity; and as he did not believe Radicalism to be a permanent force in the country, the movement was sure to come when the steady maintenance of the attitude above indicated would be rewarded by here to-day. The Dongins Guards (colored), a colored nook and ladder company, and several colored civic societies formed a procession, with hundreds of colored men, women and onlidren following, and proceeded to the Federal cemetry, where speeches were made by colored and white speakers, and every soldier's grave was decorate i with flowers. There was a large mesemblage of visitors, including many white citizens, mostly Federal officers and their families. a return of the Conservatives to power. That is a most able, adroit, sagacious, and even

statesmanlike view. The speech proves once more how much greater Lord Beaconsfield is in opposition than in power. His calm courage is admirable. His power of inspiring confidence in a defeated and broken party is perhaps without precedent. His superiority to anything like mere human resentment or rancor against a victorious enemy because of his victory shines out in every sentence. If he feels anger—and he is, after all, but human—he suppresses every sign of such a passion. Underlying his whole speech one may discover strange views of facts, and many apparently wilful perversions of Liberal policy and purpose. In the speech of a anger-and he is, after all, but human-he sup-

party leader-of a leader whom nobody ever accused of over-scrupulousness this was inevitable But there has been no moment during the last aix years when Lord Beaconsfield has shown such high qualities as now-none in which the real greatness of the man's character, of his intellect above all, his resource and his command over men, have appeared so clearly as yesterday. If he were to die to-morrow, sed victa Catoni ought to be inscribed on his tomb-where, if ever, the use of a dead language might be permitted.

The only thing wanting to the complete success of this assembly was that the rest of them should have kept silence-with the exception, perhaps, of the Duke of Buccleugh and of Lord Carnarvon. The Duke was a proper man to express the joy of the party over the continuance of Lord Beaconsfield's leadership-having at one time been counted among his opponents. In fact, Lord Beaconsfield never thought of resigning. It was reserved for Sir Robert Peel to hint at such a calamity, and to indulge in a vulgar outburst of spleen against the Liberals. But Sir Robert is the terror of whatever party he attaches himself to for the moment. Lord Carnarvon has happily chosen the hour of his party's defeat to resume his connection with it. In truth, he never withdrew from it, but from the Cabinet, and he is as much at heart a Conservative as Lord Derby is a moderate Liberal. Of the other speeches nothing need be said, but of the demonstration as a whole this is to be said, that the Conservative party in England are considerably stronger than they were before Lord Beaconsfield took the trouble to explain to them what their views and feelings are in the present emergency.

FIGURES OF THE EXODUS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

KANSAS FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. TOPEKA, Kan., May 26 .- The second semiannual report of the Kansas Freedmen's Rebel Associ-ation, whose headquarters are here, has recently been binuted by the President, the Bev. J. E. Gilbert. During the month just past liberal distributions have been made to ontilt parties going to other places, many goods having been sent by wagons to colonies in Waannsee and Dunlap, and there have also been large disbursements of garden seeds and seed potatoes. The officers and helpers of the association here embrace a body of twenty persons. In the period between October 13, 1879, and March 31, 1880, fully 20,000 suffering freedmen, who have come to this refuge from the South, have been cared for, most of whom were in pitiable destitution and distress. During this period the eash contributions to the association have been \$29,596. Be sides this there have been large consignments of clothing and farming supplies of seeds and tools. There are as yet no indications of an abatement of the exodus om the South. The refugees are still arriving as beretofore. At the same time there are increasing calls upon the association from Nebraska, Colorado, New-Mexico and California for large numbers, with assurances of od opportunities, steady employment and good pay. An increasingly large proportion of those who now arrive are being sent on to these places, and good reports are received from those who have already reached these destinations. Besides this, the association is conthese destinations. Desires the tree associations to sidering the propriety of purchasing unoccupied land in some locality on which to estab ish a new colony of the refugees, as necessity and wisdom may suggest. As bitherto, therefore, the cause still calls for money, materials and work.

The distress of the 20,000 freed men who have come

to this refuge since October 13, 1879, has been materially mitigated, their urgent needs have been promptly uphed and themselves so helped to good locations mited aid and work that with few exceptions they are already self-sustaining, and are ambitiously laboring to secure the title to a home or farm. They have from the ginning proved peaceable, inoffensive and law-abiding itizens, intent on becoming independent of charitable

The Duniap settlement, which is situated in Morris and Lyon Counties, consists of about 105 ramities, who have taken up and in the Kaw Reservation, at \$1.2 per acre, purchasing it from the United States Government, paying one-sixth of its value in cash and the balance in tax years at 6 per cent interest. The association has been helping them somewhat, but most of the settlers are set-supporting. They have built the first courch ever erected in Dunlap. They have built the first courch ever erected in Dunlap. They have divine service and Sunday-school every Sabbath. The Wabaunsecosiony is about fifty miles southwest of Toycka and fourteen miles northwest from Council Grove. There are thirty-one families in this colony, having in all 1.250 acres of land. While takity families have forty acres each, one of these families has eighty acres.

About half of the refugees who arrive here are quartered in the barracks, located just outside the city limis. Of the others, some are scattered about among friends, while others rent rooms in the city. The association has, for the last six months, entertained at the barracks an average of 120 annuaes per month. Often, even in the cold weather, 150 refugees have arrived in a single day.

The warehouse and distribution-room of the association. mye taken up land in the Kaw Reservation, at \$1.2

The warehouse and distributing room of the ass The warehouse and distributing room of the association in North Tope ha was orened December 31, 1879, and from that time up to March 31, 1880, there have oeen received into it 1.380 packages. Some later may be formed of the amount of 1stor performed in this department from the fact that between the 1st of Documer, women and colodien have been supplied with colonies by the association, on the 3.600 fickets distributed by the Colonies of the supplied with the ntest by the Collecus Visiting Committee, and that it insa, in addition, furnished blankets, overcomes and shors to several hundred of the refusces sent out to homes in various localities. Of the 1,380 puckages received, 545 were unpacked and distributed at Topeka, 70 were sent to Paraona, 6 to Fort Sent, 19 to Cartepa, 64 to Columbus, 2 to Oswere, 80 to Independence, 13 to Anachatta, 21 to Dunan, 10 to Empera, 4 to Leavenworth, 9 to Horgeman County, 20 to Kansas City, 2 to Miffart and 2 to Louisville, leaving 510 packages in the warehouse April 1.

FATALLY INJURED BY A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Two small rooms in the rear tenement at No. 335 Fifth-st, were occupied on May 1 by Eugene McBride, a poor tailor, and his family. The other inmates of e house did not know where McBride had lived formerly, or where he was employed. His wife, Dora, a slender Irishwoman of thirty-five, was in delicate health, and unable to do any work, and her two children were too young to assist her. Me-Brule was dissipated, and when he was under the

Bride was dissipated, and when he was under the induence of liquor his conduct toward his sick wife was lental. Frequently he would lock her and the children in the reoms, and leave them for the greater part of a day without food.

Yesterday McBride went out to look at the parade, and returned about 4 p. m. drunk and quarrelsome. He ordered his wife to leave her bed and get him something to eat. When she told him she was too ill to get up he accused her of being lazy, and said she was shamming sickness. He wrought himself into a fury at length, and seizing her by the hair, dragged her from the bed and flung her against an open door at the other side of the room. In failing she struck her head against the door, and received a serious wound. Two men living in the tenement heard her moaning a few minutes later, and tried to get into the room, but McBride had locked the door and gene into the street. He returned while the men were there, and when they remonstrated with him for his conduct he attacked them flercely. A policeman was summoned, and McBride was locked up in the Fifth-st, police station. An ambulance was sent for, and Mrs. McBride was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon who attended her said she was dying. The children were placed temporarily in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A CONVENTION OF DUCTORS. The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held in this city beginning at 11 a. m. to-day, and continuing until Friday afternoon. The more important sessions of the association will be held in Association Hall. Section meetings will also be held in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It is expected that over 1,500 delegates will be present, and extensive arrangements have been made for their reception and entertainment. In order to facilitate the work of the association the present meeting will be divided into five sections, each having a chairman and secretary. The reading of each paper will be limited to thirty minutes. The morning hours from 10 until 12 will be taken up by general sessions. The programme for to-day will include an address of welcome by Dr. T. Galilard Thomas, the president's address, election of permanent members, and the reading of reports by Drs. Edward Seguin and Anstin Fint, In the afternoon the dist meeting of the sections will be held, at each of which important papers will be read. To-night a concert will be given to the visiting ductors at the Academy of Music by Graintia's fland, after which there will be a reunion and supper in Nilsson Hall.

TIRED OF LIFE AT EIGHTEEN.

Lena Uster, a young girl of eighteen, living with her father, at No. 117 Seventh-st., Brookiyn, E. D., committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking arsenic. Her father went to look for her, and found her lying dead in her room. She left a note for him bidding him goodbye, and saying that she was tired of life. Coroner Nolan was given notice, and will held an invest to day. old an inquest to-day.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE NO THIRD TERM FOR BROOME COUNTY VETERANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There was an adjourned meeting in this city on Friday evening last of veterans of the late war, to discuss and pass resolutions upon the question of whether it is safe and expedient to sominate General Grant at Chicago. This action grew out of a feeling among the veterans that, locally at least, they are misrepresented by General John C. Robinson, of this city, whose name heads the call issued from Albany recently for the soldiers of this State to meet at Chicago Jane 1, and give expression to their choice for Republi-can nominee for President. General Robinson is une-quivocally and unawervingly for Grant. While this County (Broome) is strongly Republican, there is a de-cided anti-Grant feeling here. This condition of things the county being anti-Grant by a large majority, and yet its representation at Chicago devoted to the interest of Grant—the spirit of the soldiers of this locality would not brook tamely ; hence this meeting.

Republican soldiers, that a full, free and impartial expression might be reached, The Republican, a morning daily of this city, was requested to publish a call for the meeting and statement of its object. This it refused to do, on the ground, frankly stated, that it did not wish to place any obstacles in the way of Grant's nomination. Then the Democratic papers were appealed to, and they refused, at the preliminary meeting, for the same reason. These facts were stated publicly in the meeting by the person who visited the papers. Finally the District-Attorney of the county prevailed upon The Republican to insert the call as an advertisement, and paid for it; but it was so conspicuous in its brevity and meekness of statenent, and buried so effectually in the advertising columns of the paper, that it might about as well have been published in HongKong. The result was a rather light attendance at the first meeting, which was on Thursday evening. The object of the meeting was, however, spiritedly discussed, and at the end an adjournment was had to the following evening for the purpose of getting more out. Another appeal, with offer of pay, was made to The Republican, which resulted in the publication of nearly four lines that the soldiers' meeting the night previous was not

that the soldiers' meeting the night previous was not largely attended, and was adjourned to that evening. Then one of the Democratic evening papers yielded and published a brief call for the meeting. This morning The Republican and not a wird in reference to the meeting and action of the soldiers last night.

I mention these difficulties encountered by the sati-Grant element to show the splitt governing the esamels through which the political sentiments of Broome County go out to the sountry. In spite of these difficulties, however, the number was doubled at the Friday evening meeting. After organization the first action was to ballot for first choice for President, which resulted in Bhaine getting nearly twice as many votes as Grant, with a sprinkling for Hayes and Sherman. In the discussions at the meetings there was no lil-will evenced toward General Grant personnily, except by a very few, the principalgr und of opposition to lifs nomination being the fear of inability to elect him. A few were outspoken in their determination not to vote for him under any dreumstances. The remainder, after expressing their first choice as being for another man, empinatically declared their intention to do all in their power to elect him it nominated. It was the opinion of one prominent soldier present that there are 300 Republican veterans in this county who will not vote for Grant if nominated—a statement which, apparently, cannot oneity be refuted. Among those best prepared to judge it as c. nakered that the expression takes at the publican veterans in this county who will not vote for Grant 1f nominated—a statement which, apparently, cannot easily be refuted. Among those best prepared to judge it is considered that the expression taken at the meeting last evening is a pretty fair representation of the Republican sentiment of the county. It was almost manimously resolved that "James G. Blaine, of Maine, is our choice for President," and that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to Chicago. The resolutions likewise expressed the belief that Senator Blaine is the choice of a very large majority of the veterans, as well as of the voters, throughout the county. A Veterans.

Binghamton, May 29, 1880.

THE CLERGY AND GENERAL GRANT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In a recent number of The Atlantic Monthly an article appeared on the Presidential cancidates, in which the writer expressed the opinion that very many of General Grant's warmest supporters were among the clergy. I beg leave to doubt the accuracy of this statement, and should like very much if in some

way the matter could be fairly tested.

I may be mistaken, but I think that I speak for a large majority of the ciergy when I say that I am utterly opposed to the nomination of Grant at Chicago, and that

f nominated, I shall not vote for him.

I know very well what will be said of this by those who put party before principle. But the time has certainly come for independent voting. We are tired of being invited to a choice of evils. We have been exhorted too o'ten already to vote for an unworthy man rather than divide and deteat the party. It is by no means pleasant to break with one's party and desert the party conducts but nowever unpleasant it may be, some of pleasant to break with one's party and desert the party nominee; but nowever unpleasant it may be, some of us propose to do it, it forced to it by unscruppilous party leaders, who seek their own ends rather than the welfare of the country. If true and pare men are not put in nomination, then we will nominate a man for ourselves, or stay at home on election diy. If the present wise and pure administration is to be followed by the "Grantism" of four years ago, others must take the responsibility for it. "He serves his party best who serves his country these."

country best."
We are threatened with a great danger. Let every true Republican do what he can to break the power of the political machine, and to prevent a nomination that will bring disastet to the Republican party and to the Montelair, N. J., May 20, 1880.

WHAT THE PARTY OWES TO GRANT. To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIE: Many thanks for your article "Republican Success and Duty." I have been looking and onging for articles in leading Republican papers treating of those objections to the third term and to the nomination of General Grant which are foremost in the minds and hearts of all thoughtful Republicans who are not servants of "the machine" or managers of itwho have no personal ends to promote by the nomination of any person, but who are intensely interested in the triumph of the Republican party and in the conse quent success of the policy and measures of government which cost the country so much treasure and blood to image rate, but which certainly must fail with the de-

mangarite, one which certainly mass and the party.
Why should not the Republican papers throughout the sountry fully and bol-fly discuss now those measures and methods which character zed General Grant's Administration, and which caused the ruin of the Republican party to such an extent that the Government of the can party to such an extent that the Government of the country is now controlled by the men who sought by a bloody war to destroy the Nation? This great disaster was brought upon the party and upon all loyal people North and South solely by the Grant Administration, General Grant became President with the Republican party great and strong. He left the White House with Portland, Me., May 21, 1880.

NEAL DOW.

NO CHOICE BETWEEN GRANT AND DEFEAT To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: You can put it down as a fact that if General Grant is forced upon the Ropublican party as its candidate he will be defeated. In my small circle of nequaintances there are several Republicans who will not vote for him. The whole movement is obnoxious, and his position is not one that a great man would consent to be piaced in. His silence does not indicate strength, but it does look as if there was a suister mo-

tive 'n his conduct.

I have aiways voted the Republican ticket, but, for one, I will not vote for him again, even though the Democrats shall rule. I can't see any choice in either horn of the dilemma. Very respectfully.

EDWIN A. KIMBALL. Champaign, 1U., May 15, 1880.

A REPUBLICAN DARK HORSE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There is beginning to be a good deal said about dark horses at the Chicago and Cincinnati political race-courses. It is said that there is one in Minne sota groomed and ready to be led out at Chicago abould it become necessary. His friends say that he is of good Windom, clean-limbed, not having a strain, a spayin, or ring-bone about him, and that he possesses many good running points, if only put on the course. Washington, May 10, 1880.

CHOICE OF THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A canvass of the Western Union Telegraph Company's operating department for Presidential preferences gives the following result : Blaine, 37; Grant. 29; Sherman. 6; Edmunds, 6; Seymour. 12; Bayard. 11; Tilden, 10. OPERATOR. New-York, May 12, 1880.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.

Gottlieb Kneadler, an unmarried German tailor, thirty-eight years old, was found dead last evening on the floor of his shop, at No. 310 Sixth-st. His throat had been cut with a pair of shears which lay near him. No one had been seen to enter of leave the shop at the time the wound was inflicted, and it was believed that he had committed suicide. Half an hour before he was found dead he had left the shop for a few minutes to buy a pail of beer. The appearance of the man indicated that he had been at work most of the day. Kneadler boarded at No. 316 Sixth-st., and before going to his shop yesterday morning he packed all his articles in a stout trunk. His friends declared that he had no cause to kill himself, and said the was usually sober and cheerful. He had travelled over the greater part of Europe before coming to this country, four-teen years ago. When he came here he had a few thousand dollars, which he spent freely, being of generous and hospitable nature. It is not know that he had any relatives in his country. lay near him. No one had been seen to enter of